FREE GRATIS

TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

Vol. 4 No. 10 March 1982



Who Decides? ....Who Benefits?

100 People Attend Conference!

Right To Know

"You shouldn't have to give up your health to have a job. But this is what is forced on a lot of us," said Musheer Robinson, Esecutive Director of Metro Newark COSH (Committee on Occupational Safety & Health).

These words were spoken at the Right to Know Conference held Feb. 20 at Essex County College. Ironbound residents joined 100 people from other parts of New Jersey to begin a campaign to get a **Right to Know law** in New Jersey. This law would give workers and community residents the right to know what chemicals they are working with or living next door to. Currently, companies are not legally required to tell us what chemicals they are using.

Many of the people present at the Conference had experience fighting against toxic chemicals. Sister Jacinta Fernandez of the Coalition for a United Elizabeth (CUE) has been involved for 3 years in forcing the state to clean up the Chemical Control site which exploded 2 years ago. Also present were representatives of the Association to Improve Benefits (disabled workers, many due to asbestos and other chemicals), fire fighters from Jersey City and Newark, residents of Kearny, trade union members and officials, and members of the Montclair Citizens Party.



Why We Need The Right To Know

Each year more than 14,000 people die from injuries caused by accidents at their job. Another 2.2 million suffer disabling injuries. Diseases caused by their work strike another 390,000 people a year and 100,000 worker die from these diseases.

Many of the diseases and deaths are caused by exposure to toxic chemicals at the workplace. People are exposed in a variety of jobs ranging from nursing to laundry work, from metal work to roofing, from chemical work to textile manufacturing. Most (if not all) of these diseases could be prevented, but it has not been in the interest of the owners of factories and other work places to do so. The only ones who would benefit are the workers and their families.

Exposure to toxic chemicals does not stop at the door to the factory. Residents of the surrounding community also suffer. Often, people miles away are affected. Children, older people, and those who are sick or disabled, can be affected more severely than those in the working population.

People around the country are beginning to demand changes. Smith Hall, a building at Rutgers University in Newark, was recently closed because exposure to cancer causing chemicals was most likely responsible for the high proportion of teachers, students and other campus workers who became cancer victims. Likewise, residents living near the Love Canal which had been polluted with toxic waste chemicals, fought for and won compensation for their homes. The people there were forced to leave their homes because of the damage and disease caused by chemicals.

A Step Forward: The Right To Know

The **Right to Know Law** would require companies to disclose publicly any toxic chemicals that they use, manufacture, store or emit into the air. Currently, we have to wait until a mysterious epidemic breaks out before we know that a killer chemical lurks nearby. The law will be a



tool to help us prevent illness before it happens.

The sucess of the Right to Know campaign will be measured both by the passing of the law, and the strength of the movement that develops through working together to pass it.

The Right to Know law is only a first step. It must develop toward a "Right to Say NO" to unhealthy exposure to toxic chemicals. In the past, the "Right To Say No" has been declared by business interests as the right for to quit your job or move out of your home if you don't like what is going on. This must change. We must define the Right To Say NO as our right to have better ventilation, safer substitute chemicals, effective protective equipment, and the reduction or elimination of exposure to toxics emitted into the air.

People Get Homes At Hyatt Court!

Pressure Gets Results

Responding to pressure from a group of Ironbound residents who raised a fuss about why there were 17 empty apartments at Hyatt Court, the Housing Authority has **finally** moved some families into the buildings. (As of this writing, the Housing Authority has filled 2/3 of the vacant apartments!)

"They **had** to do something," said one member of the group. "We were putting the pressure on and making it public. They had to take action."

The group began meeting last January and found out that although many people urgently needed housing, and had been on the waiting list for years, there were a large number of apartments at Hyatt Court vacant for months. Tenants at Hyatt Court were also concerned about the vacancies. They worried that empty apartments would attract vandals and drug addicts, and that Housing Authority might have plans to close the project. The groups joined forces and went to the Board of Commissioners of the Housing Authority to ask why the apartments were empty. They also went to the Star Ledger, and to Councilman Martinez.

Families moving in will have to make many of their own repairs, because the Housing Authority is not spending $65 million it has available. Currently, Essex-Newark Legal Services is suing the Housing Authority for their failure to spend these funds for repairs and maintenance in public housing.

"We are disappointed that more people in the group have not gotten in," said one woman. "But we are glad that at least some families have gotten homes they need. It takes people getting together like this. We are going to have to keep pushing, everywhere in the City."

"We think it's great!," said a Hyatt Court resident. "With so many empty apartments, we were starting to be afraid they were planning to get rid of all of us. Now we know our homes are safe, at least for now."

TAXES

The share of taxes paid by the corporations has gone down from 23% in 1950 to 14% in 1974 to about 10% today.

Toxic Waste

Forests green, fresh air clean
The water sparkling clear

These things must be somewhere else
They are sure as hell not here

Memories of Gods great gifts of
Orchards bearing fruits

Have been destroyed by greedy men
Wearing pin striped suits

Government men hiding their heads
Not wanting to see or care

That little baby who wants to live
Gasping for each breath of air

For saving their companies a lot of
cash, these men have sold their souls

They take these deadly chemicals
And dump them into holes

Poisoned ground and poisoned air
Are products of toxic waste

Dump these chemicals everywhere
With just one thought, make haste

And just in case your wondering how
This affects both you and I

If something isn't quickly done
Then all of us may die

by Raymond Archanbault
Elizabeth Fireman

This poem is reprinted from ***ON CUE,*** the newpaper published by Coalition for United Elizabeth(CUE). CUE is a group of churches, citizens, and community groups in Elizabeth who are trying to improve their neighborhoods, and clean up toxic wastes there. Keep it up CUE!



10th Reunion at Independence High School!

Recently, Independence High School celebrated a 10 year reunion. The high school, which is a tuition free, fully accredited program located in Ironboun, opened its doors in September of 1971. Students played a major role in starting the school. Congratulations to Independence for its successful 10 years of operation in our community.

The following comments are taken from a talk given at the reunion by Donna O'Shea, a school graduate:

At Independence, people got involved in something they really believed in and cared enough to fight for. In the public schools the doors close at 3 sharp, whereas at Independence, a student could get in touch with teachers both day and night. The school became a home away from home. The school found ways to release the curiosity I had deep inside. It motivated me to try to learn new things. The school taught me to believe in myself. It built my confidence so that I know I can learn anything as long as I'm willing to use my abilities. The teachers encouraged different ideas, respected individual needs, generated real excitement in learning, and in planning and running the school. This school was developed to teach and work for students.

P.S. Donna now works as a teacher's aide at the Ironbound Community School.

Making the problem worse?

The Newark City government has come up with its own unique solution to the crime problem: turn recreation centers into police precincts!

A proposal is currently being discussed to move the police precinct at 17th Ave. into the JFK Recreation Center on West Kinney St..

John Smith, a volunteer who organized a swim team for Newark young people at JFK, is involved in fighting the proposal.

"It's backwards. Everybody talks about crime but the truth is if you don't start getting the kids involved in something positive and constructive to do, the crime rate is going to climb."

Smith says the community was never consulted about the plan, and that there is already a new police office across the street, located in a public housing project, Scudder Homes. He says that the plan would definitely hurt the recreation programs left at JFK.

"They say the problem here is vandalism," he said. "But if you come up here to see (and none of our Councilmen have) you will see that it is **not** vandalism which has caused this place to deteriorate. It is sheer negligence and lack of maintenance. The City has **allowed** this place to run down."

Maybe this proposal makes sense to someone in City Hall but to City residents like John Smith it's difficult to see how this plan will do anything but make the crime problem worse.

The City's Role in Crime

Cuts in Recreation Programs

For years it's been clear that recreation programs for youngsters, like swimming, ice hockey, and basketball, can greatly reduce the number of crimes young people commit. Most Newark residents agree that it's much better to **prevent crime** than to get mad about it after it happens. In addition, recreational programs are enjoyable for young people and help them to become mature capable adults.

The City's response to all this is to **cut** recreation programs.

Between 1977 and 1981, the City cut $2 million from the recreation budget. The total staff now is only 31!

Even worse, when they were given $2.5 million by the federal government to fix up facilities like the Wilson Ave. Pool, the JFK Recreation Center, and others, they turned it down. So Wilson Ave. Pool is closed. One building at JFK Recreation Center is closed and the other is in bad condition. Morris Ave. Pool is shut. This is a waste of precious resources.

The City claimed that they could not accept the $2.5 million because they don't have the money to staff the facilities. However, the City **does** have money to people in the Mayor's Policy & Development Office (MPDO), to pay moving expenses for Mr. Columbus Salley, to give raises to top administrators.

The City also said they did not want to spend money to do the rehabilitation at the recreation centers. Yet they **did** have the money to do rehabilitation at Lincoln Park, Washington Park and Military Park, none of which is used by the City's young people. They had the money to rehabilitate the parking garage under Military Park, which is used by **non-residents** commuting into the city.

Concerned adults and young people have been involved in struggling to get the city government to put money into fixing these recreation centers and refunding the programs for young people. The City government, on the other hand, while it says it is concerned about the serious crime problem in Newark, spends its time making up excuses and looking for people to blame.

John Smith, who works as a volunteer with young people and is attempting to organize a swim team of young people from his neighborhood says, "There is almost no vandalism here. Problems have resulted from pure deterioration and lack of maintenance." The problems can be corrected.

You May Qualify For $2 Prescription Program

As of March 1, 1982, the Pharmaceutical Assistance to the Aged Program (also known as PAA, or the $2 Prescription Drug Program) has changed the eligibility requirements. To qualify you must either be:

1) 65 years or older and have an income of $12,000 or less for a single person or $15,000 or less for a couple, or;

2) Under age 65, but over 18 and have been determined to be **disabled** by the Social Security Administration.

If you feel that you qualify and would like to apply, you can get an application and help with filling it out at the Ironbound Information Center, 95 Fleming Ave. For more information, call Pat Danielak at 344-7208.



REGISTER TO VOTE

Ironbound Community School
432 Lafayette St.

Ironbound Childrens' Center
317 Elm St.

Ironbound Information Center
95 Fleming Ave.

Movie Review

"I'm Fighting For My Family"

by John Dillon

On Wednesday, Feb. 10, a movie called **Lois Gibbs and the Love Canal** was shown on WCBS-TV, Channel 2. If it is ever repeated it should **not** be missed!

Lois Gibbs was a housewife who lived a few blocks away from a canal that had been used as a chemical dump. She was concerned about her childrens' failing health. They had asthma and other problems. Her son attended 99th Street Elementary School, which had been built on top of the chemical dump. After she read several newspaper articles about the different kinds of toxic chemicals buried there, she began to suspect that these chemicals were the cause of her childrens' illnesses.

Instead of listening to the so-called "experts" of industry, who assured her that because the chemicals were secured and sealed underground they could not be causing her son's illness, and the medical authorities who told her that her son just had a bad case of "bad luck", Lois Gibbs began to investigate on her own. She came up with some startling conclusions.

Virtually every family in the area had some health problem that they didn't have **before** they moved into the neighborhood. Further investigation proved for her that chemicals from the dump were leaching into the surrounding land under the town. People living next to these underground waterways, had asthma, bronchitis, skin ailments, headaches, nausea, and **more.**

At first local and state authorities refused to do anything. Finally, after Lois helped to organize the community into a fighting force (beginning with a door to door petition drive), the state closed the school. After the school was closed, their fight was not over. She and her neighbors fought for money to pay medical expenses and moving costs. People from a 9 block area around the dump were evacuated and received federal money.

Lois came from a traditional family background and had a basic education. Her life was her family and her home. Love Canal disrupted this life. She and many others rose up and fought against organized businesses and governmental agencies and won! Lois Gibbs showed that with determination and support, working people can have at least some control over their lives. Her story is an example of why people should organize to fight against toxic wastes being brought into their neighborhoods. The story of **Lois Gibbs and the Love Canal** showed that "Together We Can Win!"



INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY!

Since 1910, International Women's Day has commemorated the struggles of women in the workplace, in the home and in society the world over.

More Fires, Not Less

In a recent article in the New York Times, 2 Newark firemen charged the Newark Fire Department with undercounting fires in order to cut fire protection services but still make the administration look good.

Charlie Plath, a 23 year veteran firefighter, said that research he has done shows the fire Department is not counting certain types of fires in their yearly total, making it seem as if the totals are dropping. In reality, Plath says, there are **more** fires, not less.

Plath says that each year the Fire Department has fewer and fewer firemen. Approximately 60 firemen retire each year. In 1980, only 11 firemen were hired. In 1981, only 32 were hired. Plath also says trucks and engines have been going out without enough firemen.

Plath says the phony totals are being used to justify engine and truck closings, and not hire additional firefighters. 3 companies were closed in June 1980. When manpower is low, firemen have to deal with additional stress, danger, fatigue and the risks to their health and safety are greater.

The City of NEwark has recently been criticized by federal courts for not meeting affirmative action goals which were set by the courts several years ago. According to another fireman, James W. Stewart, Blacks and Puerto Ricans have passed the examination for the Fire Department but have not been hired. Instead, the City is spending money for promotions. A federal court judge ordered the City to hire 14 Black and Hispanic firemen in 1975!

"The citizens of NEwark are not getting a fair shake," Plath said in an interview. "People are dying as a result of the policy decisions being made about the Fire Department and about fire protection. These decisions are being based on faulty data. Firemen are being killed and maimed as a result of the policies stemming from faulty data. In other words, firemen are being worked to death in Newark. They're busy suppressing fires, while the Administration is suppressing truth."

Womens Day in Newark!

Hundreds of women from Newark and the surrounding area celebrated International Womens' Day March 6 in Newark. International Womens Day began when women textile workers demonstrated because of bad conditions on their jobs. In 1908, hundreds of women burned to death in a textile factory in New York City (the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire), because of unsafe working conditions and safety procedures there.

This year in Newark, women marched from Military Park to Central High School. Films and speakers focused on the issues that are important to women today, among them:

- cuts in Social Security for older women
- loss of jobs (layoffs hit women & minorities hard - "last hired, first fired"
- the need for decent affordable housing for all families - large and small
- the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment
- the right to decide if and when you have children
- the availability of low cost daycare programs

'Our country is facing a most serious crisis and you talk about feeding your kids. . . .'

Fred Wright, UE News Service

Ironbound Ecumenical Group Opposes Incinerator

The Ironbound Ecumenical Association, a coalition of lay people and clergy from Protestant and Catholic churches in the Ironbound, has recently been formed.

At the group's latest meeting, they decided to take a stand agains the building of a toxic waste incinerator by SCA on Lister Ave. The group also agreed to ask the National Council of Churches to support its position against this incinerator.

"It is outrageous to put this deadly operation in the middle of such a highly populated area," said Jon Dolberg, elder from Wolff Memorial Church, and a member of the Ecumenical Association. "We believe that the Church must speak out on community issues like this, which threaten the health and well-being of our members. We believe being a Christian does not just mean attending Church services. It also means joining together to do what we can to make life better for people around us."

Twice As Much

The average American family must earn twice what it earned in 1970 to maintain the same standard of living.

10th Anniversary of Black Friday

What Really Happened To Ballantine?

March 31, 1972. It is known as "Black Friday." The day when thousands of workers at the Ballantine Brewery learned the company was closing for good. They were out of a job. Men who had worked for years at Ballantine did not know what they would do to make a living. Many workers even lost their pensions. The costs of the effects that were felt on the lives of these men and their families can't be measured in dollars.

What really happened?

Ballantine Beer, like many others that used to be produced throughout the United States, fell victim to the **monopolization** of the beer making industry. This happened through slick ad campaigns, corrupt practices, adding a variety of chemicals to beer, and buying up smaller breweries.

In 1950, the top 2 brewers produced 13.3% of the nation's beer. Today, the top 2 produce **more than 50%** of all the beer in the country, and their share is going up. Miller Brewing, the 2nd largest, was bought in 1971 by Phillip Morris, the cigarette company.

Anheuser-Bush, the makers of Budweiser and Michelob, spend more than $120 million for advertising each year. They paid $10 million to be named the "official beer" of the 1984 Olympics. There is a lot more besides money spent for advertising involved in rising to the top of the heap.

For example, in 1977, the Securities and Eschange Commission accused Anheuser-Busch of making $2.7 million in secret payoffs since 1971 to induce wholesalers and retailers to buy their beer. According to the SEC, Anheuser-Busch made false entries in their books to conceal the payments, which are illegal under federal law. The SEC bowed out of the case when Anheuser-Busch, while not admitting fault, agreed not to engage in illegal anti-competitive practices. The Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, working in cooperation with the SEC, extracted $750,000 from Anheuser-Busch to settle the payoff charges.

Schlitz, the number 3 producer, found themselves in deep trouble too. In 1978, Schlitz was charged by the federal government with making illegal payments and kickbacks of $3 million to wholesalers and retailers to get them to feature Schlitz beer in such outlets as O'Hare International Airport and the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. Schlitz was indicted on **747 different counts.** To settle the complaints the company paid a total of $761,000 in penalties and fines. As a result of the legal action, 4 out of Schlitz's 8 top marketing executives left the company.

According to *Everybody's Business: An Almanac,* Miller produces their Miller Lite Beer for the same costs as their regular beer but charges customers more for it. (This is another way to make more profits, grow larger, and get to the top). In a complaint to the Federal Trade Commission, Anheuser Busch pointed out that Miller produces Lownbrau in the United States by modern methods and that it wasn't the same Lowenbrau that used to be imported from Germany.

When Anheuser-Busch introduced their own "Natural Light" beer, Miller complained to the Federal Trade Commission that there was nothing natural about Anheuser's product. The beer was full of tannic acid and various other chemicals, they said in a 1979 press release, and using "natural" as the product's nickname was deceptive. The war was on, and Anheuser pointed out to the *Wall Street Journal* that same year that Miller was also a "chemical" brewer. Miller admitted to the *Journal* that they use various chemical additives but quickly added that their processes met federal regulations.

Miller later brought charges to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms that Anheuser-Busch's Michelob Light was "simply watered-down Michelob", made by diluting regular Michelob with carbonated water. Anheuser Busch responded that Michlob Light is an "all-natural beer, and unlike Miller Lite, doesn't contain any fungal enzyme or artificial foam enhancer." Miller then attacked Budweiser's famous "beechwood aging" process, saying "We seriously doubt that consumers understand that 'beechwood aging' consists of dumping chemically treated lumber into a glass lined or stainless steel beer storage tank."

The companies that rose to the top certainly didn't do it by taste alone! Making good beer doesn't mean you survive.





Garden Corner

by Dirk Ten Wolde

Plan your garden! Pick your seeds for your vegetables and buy some small peat pots and a mixture of growing medium to plant the seeds indoors for later planting outside.

Measure your land and mark your rows with small sticks on either end and tie strings to them. This will aid you in making neat straight rows of vegetables. In each row, sprinkle fertilizer 5-10-5 about 3 inches deep into the soil. Plants need food. When they **start** to bear fruit use liquid fertilizer to help them along.

Beginning in March, start your seeds indoors for tomatoes, peppers, eggplants, etc. (you can also buy plants). Use a double 40 Watt fluro lamp at temperature of 65 to 75 degrees farenheit, about 4 inches from the plants. Do **not** soak them. Sprinkle water both morning and afternoon, in order to keep them moist so they will germinate properly. The germination time is usually marked on the seed package.

April 1 we can put out our seeds in the garden for a Spring crop. The following vegetables can be planted then: *scallions, lettuce, carrots, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, beets and radishes.*

Here's to a good and healthy garden!

FREE!

Essex County is offering free home energy surveys to help you save money and energy in your home. They will check your home from basement to attic for heat loss, and also check your oil burner for efficiency. If you are interested, call the County Department of Planning & Economic Development at 961-7837.



Tool Library Opens!

Need to fix the pipes under your sink? If only you had the right tool?

Try the Tool Library starting in January at the Ironbound Educational & Cultural Center, 184 Edison Place (corner McWhorter St.)

If you are a resident of the East Ward, you can take out tools FREE, just like you would borrow a book from the public library.

Some of the tools available are circular saws, drills, pipe cutters, sledge hammers, and wrenches. There is even a 32 foot ladder. For information on how to borrow a tool, call Roberto Moragas starting Jan. 4 at 465-1133 from 2 to 9 P.M.

Who Wants War?

Most Americans oppose Reagan's support of the El Salvador government. In a recent poll of members of Congress, 70% of them expressed concern about the Viet Nam-like drift toward greater U.S. involvement on the side of the El Salvadoran government.

Another recent poll in the March 1, 1982 issue of Newsweek, showed that 89% of the American people did not want U.S. troops to be sent to support the right wing El Salvadoran government. 54% do not want any U.S. aid to support the regime, and only 33% approved of Reagan's actions with regard to El Salvador.

So while Reagan says that U.S. security is threatened by the people who are fighting against the government in El Salvador, very few Americans believe him.

One question remains, if the American people do not want U.S. troops or military aid sent to El Salvador, why does Reagan want to do it? Who would profit by U.S. involvment on behalf of this terrorist government?



'Ah, Senor Sam, I promise that it won't be long before my people support me almost as much as you do!'

U.S. Congressmen Ask For End To U.S. Support For Government of El Salvador

26 members of the U.S. Congress have begun a lawsuit to try to end the U.S. government support of the terrorist actions of the El Salvador government. according to Marilyn Clement of the Center for Constitutional Rights.

Congressman Studds of Massachusetts has recently introduced a bill into Congress to cut off all aid to the government there.

Why?

"People who live in El Salvador walk out their doors to work in the factories or fields each day without knowing if they will return. If they do return, they wonder if their loved ones will be able to greet them. People in El Salvador live in daily terror." These are the words of Sister Margarita Navarro, a Catholic nun who is also a member of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, a group set up by the Church.

According to the Human Rights Commission, the government forces murdered over 900 innocent people between Dec. 10 and 13. People from 9 villages were herded into little groups and shot. At one site, 30 children were found in a heap.

During 1981, more than 15,000 people were murdered by the army and police of El Salvador and their allies, the right wing death squads. The murders have included nuns and priests, trade unionists, and teachers. Both those who have fought back against the government's terrorism and those who haven't have been killed. Often the victims are tortured, raped, and mutilated before they're killed. Old people, pregnant women, children and even infants have been murdered by the army which is devoted to the defense of the ruling class.

About 200,000 out of a population of 4.7 million, usually those with the money to do so, have left the country, living as refugees in Mexico, Guatemala, costa Rica, Nicaragua and the United States. Many of those who have tried to return to El Salvador have been killed by the government as soon as they crossed the border.

While Reagan and his cohorts in the government and corporations cut needed social programs in this country, they are sending money as fast as they can to pay for the continuing murders by the El Salavador government. These are our tax dollars. In addition, U.S. "advisors" have been sent to show the El Salvador army how to do their job more efficiently and one thousand El Salvadoran soldiers were brought to America in early January for army training. Reagan is currently asking Congress for another $100 million to help the El Salvador government to remain in power, and has sent a navy warship into the area.

Friendly To Who?

The El Salvador government is being funded by Reagan because he considers it "friendly". It is not friendly to the people of El Salvador. It's not friendly to the American people (like the 4 American nuns who were killed by government troops). Who is it friendly to?

The statements defending recent actions in El Salvador by government officials have been horrible. When the American nuns were murdered by the army there, Secretary of State Haig excused the atrocity saying that the nuns were "running a roadblock" and died in "an exchange of gunfire."

Several congressmen returned Feb. 22 from El Salvador, where they were investigating Reagan's claims that the El Salvador government was not terrorizing the people in that country. "We return with the conviction that U.S. policy in El Salvador supports violent oppression of human rights by the military in El Salvador," said Congressman Tom Harkin of Iowa and Congressman Jim Oberstar of Minnesota in a recent joint statement. "The El Salvadoran armed forces are **instruments of violence and terror."**

Reagan claims that the people of El Salvador who are fighting against the government terrorism are a threat to the security of the American people. This was the same argument used by former presidents Johnson and Nixon to justify the Viet Nam war. Reagan has even said, through his spokesman, that in addition to tax money and vast amounts of weapons, he is considering sending U.S. troops to protect the El Salvador government terrorists.

One visiting American student said, "The goal of the Salvadoran army seems to be to annihilate all forms of life in teh zone under attack - women, men, children, even farm animals."

On Sat., Feb. 27, people in this area who are against Reagan's policy in El Salvador marched and spoke out in Jersey City. "It's our duty to take a stand," said one woman at the demonstration. "This is supposed to be a democracy. I don't want my sons to die for the sake of a government the people of El Salvador don't even want."

Wrong Priorities?

These words are taken from Gov. Byrne's parting address:

"The federal government will not be a source of solace in the years immediately ahead. Its priorities are found not in our people but in the Pentagon. And as it raises the temperature of Soviet-American relations and increases the risk of nuclear peril, it poses a special peril for the people of this region. For we live in the nuclear bulls-eye. We should continue to challenge the new Administration's mistaken priorities and not be cowed in that challenge by cheap appeals to false patriotism."

Is This Fair?

According to a recent study prepared for the U.S. Congress, families who make $10,000 or less a year will get an average tax cut of $120 while those making more than $80,000 will save about $15,000.

On the other hand, 85% of the budget cuts will hurt families making less than 20,000 a year.

Military

The U.S. Government has troops, sailors, marines and other personnel stationed in 119 countries around the world.

Concessões Fiscais para a Companhia de Seguros Prudential

O Banquete Dos Mendigos

O discurso abaixo foi feito por Bob Cartwright na reunião da Câmara de Vereadores em 20 de Janeiro, quando diversos cidadãos de Newark falaram contra a proposta de oferecer concessões fiscais e "grants" federais à Prudential para a construção de um novo predio, Gateway III.

Estamos reunidos aqui nessa noite para presenciar a mendicância de uma das corporações mais ricas dos Estados Unidos. Seus representantes vão tentar conseguir dinheiro de graça, através de concessões fiscais de uma das cidades mais pobres do país. Da mesma maneira, eles vão pedir um grant/empréstimo da UDAG de $11 milhões.

Nosso país está realmente degenerando: agora nós temos os ricos pedindo esmola aos pobres. Uma maneira diferente de tirar dos pobres para dar aos avarentos. Talvez o próximo passo seja exigir comida suntuosa por conta da cidade para seus executivos.

A Companhia de Seguros Prudential tem propriedades avaliadas em mais de $59 bilhões, incluindo mais ou menos $20 bilhões em imóveis. Eles são donos do predio Empire State e tentaram comprar o World Trade Center. Eles têm inúmeros imóveis na California, no Sul e no Sudoeste onde eles lucram com os empregos que abandonaram Newark quando as fábricas se transferem para o "Sun Belt". Alem do mais a Prudential tem uma fazenda de 38.000 acres no Mississippi.

Cada dia que passa eles acumulam uma soma adicional de $33 milhões para investir. Mais do que **$1 milhão por hora!** Isso significa que eles podem levantar o dinheiro para cobrir o custo total do projeto em menos de dois dias.

Cada ano eles coletam mais do que $7.6 bilhões em anuidades de seguros, alem de um lucro de $3.6 bilhões em investimentos. Mas eles não estão satisfeitos, querem mais. Os pobres ficam mais pobres



enquanto as corporações ficam mais gananciosas.

Elem alegam que se não conseguirem esse dinheiro dos residentes e contribuintes de Newark, eles não construirão em Newark. Mas eles oferecem pelo menos 15 explicações na sua petição porque **vão** se estabelecer em Newark. Um dos motivos é a excessiva demanda e consequentemente os altos precos de predios de escritorio em New York, o que leva firmas a procurarem alternativas, por exemplo Newark. Eles devem saber: eles têm imóveis no valor de $800 milhões em New York. As firmas mudar-se-iam para Newark porque é tá perto de Nova York e tem um excelente sistema de transportes públicos.

Alem de seu pedido para concessões fiscais e do grant de $11 milhões da UDAG, eles tambem querem mais serviços municipais na zona de seu projeto, o que significa que alguns de nós serão privados dêsses mesmos serviços.

O que é que nós ganhamos?

Como sempre é o caso, apenas promessas. Mais de 2.000 empregos são prometidos. Mas desses, eles admitem que pelo menos 38% não são novo empregos, mas já existentes em outros predios de Newark. Quando se examina atentamente sua petição vê-se que apenas a 85 empregos serão para os residentes de Newark e só 43 para as minorias. A Prudential diz que os residentes de Newark **não têm as qualificações** para trabalhos de escritorio.

Alem do mais, eles nem alegam que pretendem empregar os habitantes de Newark ou minorias para quais quer das posições mais bem pagas.

A Prudential Como Empregador

De acôrdo com o Wall Street Journal a Prudential chegou a ter 11.500 empregos em Newark. Em 1979, restavam em Newark apenas 3.500 a 4.500 empregos, isto é, 60 a 70% dos empregos haviam sido transferidos de Newark.

Em Janeiro de 1977, o Wall Street Journal noticiou que a Prudential havia assinado um acôrdo com o Ministerio Federal do Trabalho prometendo que iriam se esforçar para empregar mulheres e minorias em posições de vendedores de seguros. Eles haviam sido acusados de constante discriminafção contra mulheres e minorias. Houve esperanças de que eles mudariam, mas até agora nada foi feito.

A Prudential tem muito dinheiro para gastar no que quizer.

A Prudential gastou $385 milhões na última primavera para comprar a Bache & Cia. De acôrdo com o Wall Street Journal, em Julho do ano passado, eles concordaram em comprar a Connecticut General Mortgage e Realty Investment Trust por $340 milhões.

Em Setembro de 1981, o Wall Street Journal noticiou que a Prudential havia iniciado conversações para comprar a Arvida - uma corporação de projetos imobiliarios na Flórida. O preço da companhia seria por volta de $400 milhões. Quem sabe que outras negociações devem existir por ai.

Pode-se perguntar porque eles estão comprando todas essas companhias.

Um artigo no Financial World dizque a Prudential tem um problema - como gastar todo o dinheiro que eles têm para investir! Eu gostaria de ter o mesmo problema. Em linguagem popular pode-se dizer que eles têm dinheiro para jogar fora. Lembremse da estatística inicial, $33 milhões por dia, 365 dias por ano.

O Futuro Rendimento Fiscal

A Prudential alega que Newark receberá $1.2 milhões no lugar de impostos prediais. O que eles não falam é que pretendem demolir o predio Gibaltrar (sua sede atual) para não ter que pagar impostos. Eles vão trocar um predio no qual pagam impostos por um que vai ter impostos reduzidos. Isso que dizer menos e não mais rendimentos para Newark.

Entao, o que é que temos realmente?

É descortês dizer o que temos realmente a ganhar.

Ganhamos uma promessa de empregos apenas, na realidade não mais do que uns 100 em sete anos e não os 2.000 que eles alegam.

Perderemos rendimento tributário quando eles demolirem o predio Gibraltar.

A Prudential é tambem dona do Gateway I e Gateway II, ambos com redução de impostos. O mesmo se passa com PSE&G, One Washington Park, o novo predio da Mutual Benefit, Blue Cross e o Hotel Robert Treat. Todas as Universidades são isentas de impostos assim como as propriedades do Port Authority, inclusive o Aeroporto.

Da forma que estamos caminhando, toda a zona econômica central e o aeroporto vão consegir redução de impostos. As partes mais ricas da nossa cidade não estao pagando a sua parte em impostos prediais, enquanto os proprietarios de casas e os locatarios pagam uma parte cada vez maior dos impostos e recebem cada vez menos serviços municipais.

A população de Newark está se levantando agora para acabar com isso. Vamos começar com a Prudential.



LNS

Liberdade De Imprensa?

Grandes corporações estão comprando rapidamente publicações independentes e jornais diários.

Nos últimos 5 anos, 300 foram absorvidos por taís corporações e suas publicações foram incorporados à deles. O resultado final é que agora somente 50 corporações controla metade dos livros publicados em todo o país, periódicos e jornais. Estas corporações controla a maioria das coisas que vemos, ouvimos e lemos.

Muitos de les são proprietários de mais de um tipo de publicação. Por exemplo, Time, Inc. possui 5 revistas, 17 jornais semanais, 5 editoras, 1 companhia cinematográfica, interesses em cable TV e gravadoras.

Outros fatos:

- Somente 20 companhias controla 52% de todos os jornais vendidos nos estados unidos.
- 13 corporações de transmissão para 76% de audiência em TV e radio em todo o pais
- 7 corporações controla 75% de toda a distribuição de filmes nos estados unidos.

Esta informação foi adquirida através do Congresso Americano de Escritores.

Informaçoes como esta mostra-nos a importancia de termos um jornal independente que publique artigos de itneresse público em nossa visinhança.

O Nosso Direito No Conhecimento



"Não deviamos ter que sacrificar a nossa saúde em troca dum emprego. No entanto, é isto que acontece a muitos de nós," disse Musheer Robinson, Director Executivo de Metro Newark COSH (Comissão de Segurança e Saúde Ocupacionais).

Estas palavras foram ditas na Conferência de Direito ao Conhecimento, realizada no dia 20 de Fev., no Essex County College. Moradores do Ironbound, e mais de 100 pessoas do estado de New Jersey, uniram-se para dar início à campanha por uma lei de **Direito ao Conhecimento (Right to Know)** neste estado. Esta lei daria aos operários e aos habitantes o direito de ter conhecimento das químicas com que trabalham ou que invadem os bairros. Acutalmente, as empresas não são obrigadas perante a lei a prestar contas sobre as químicas que empregam.

Muitas das pessoas que assistiram à Conferência têm experiência de luta contra os tóxicos. A Irmã Jacinta Fernandes da Coligação por uma Elizabeth Unida (CUE) luta há três anos para que o estado limpe a Chemical Control, lugar de uma explosão de tóxicos há dois anos atrás. Presentes, contrava-se também a Associação por Melhoramentos de Beneficios (operários sinistrados por várias substâncias tóxicas), bombeiros de Jersey City e Newark, moradores de Kearny, sindicalistas e militantes do Citizens Party.

Em cada ano, mais de 14,000 pessoas morrem de lesões causadas por acidentes no trabalho. Umas outras 2.2 milhões ficam gravemente afectadas. Doenças provenientes do trabalho sinistram 390,000 pessoas por ano; 100,000 trabalhadores morrem como consequência.

Muitas das doenças e mortes são causadas por químicas tóxicas nos lugares de trabalho. Muitas destas doenças são preveniveis. No entanto, os patrões não se mostram interessados em resolver estas situações, em beneficio dos trabalhadores e suas familias.

Os efeitos dos tóxicos não ficam dentro das fábricas. Os habitantes dos bairros adjacentes também sofrem. Crianças e pessoas idosas, doentes e deficientes, podem ser mais vitimados do que os próprios trabalhadores.

A Lei do Direito ao Conhecimento obrigaria as empresas a revelar publicamente quaisquer substâncias tóxicas por elas empregadas. Correntemente, somos obrigados a sofrer um assalto epidémico antes de sabermos que estamos expostos a tóxicos. Esta lei será uma arma para nos defender contra as doenças por eles provocadas.



O Povo Recebe Lars Em Hyatt Court!

Pressão Dá Resultados

Respondando á pressão de um grupo de residentes de Ironbound que fizeram um espalhafato sobre porque é que há 17 apartamentos vazios em Hyatt Court, a Autoridade de Alojamento finalmente alogou apartamentos a algumas familias. Até a esta escrita, a Autoridade de Alojamentos encheram 2/3 dos apartamentos vazios!

"Eles tinham que fazer alguma coisa," disse um sócio do grupo. "Nós estivemos a por a pressão e faze-la publica. Eles tiveram que tomar acção."

O grupo começou-se a reunir no mês passado de Janeiro e souberam que embora muitas pessoas precisavam de alojamentos urgentemente, e que estiveram no papel de esperança à anos, ali havia uma grande quantia de apartamentos vazios em Hyatt Court já á meses. Os inclinos de Hyatt Court estavam preocupados por esses apartamentos vazios. Eles tinham medo que esses apartamentos podiam atraiar vandals e drogados, e que a Autoridade de Alojamentos podia ter planos para fechar o projecto.

Os grupos uniram-se as forças e foram á junta de Comissários da Autoridade de Alojamento para perguntar porque é que os apartamentos estavam vazios. Eles tambem foram ao Star Ledger e ao Councilman Martinez.

As familias a mudarem-se para lá teêm que fazer muitos arranjos porque a Autoridad de Alojamento não quer gastar as $56 milhoes de dolares que tem à disposição. Está acontecendo que a Essex Newark Legal Services está a fazer um sué á Autoridade de Alojamento for não ter gasto esse dinheiro em arranjos e manutenção nos alojamentos publicos.

"Nos estamos desiludidos que mais pessoas no grupo não tiveram entradas," disse uma senhora. "Mas nós estamos contentes que pelo menos algumas familias receberam lars que precisam. Tem que ser pessoas unidas como estas. Nós vamos ter que continuar a empurrar, em todo os lados da Cidade."

"Nos pensamos que é mesmo bom," disse um inclino de Hyatt Court. "Com tantos apartamentos vazios, nós estavamos a ficar com medo que eles queriam nos por todos fora. Agora nós sabemos que os nossos lars estão seguros, pelo menos para agora."



Incêndios Aumentam, Não Diminu

Em recente artigo publicado pelo **New York Times,** dois bombeiros de Newark acusaram o Departamento de Bombeiros de não reportar corretamente nos recordes

Nos recordes aparecem **menos** incêndios do que na realidade acontecem. fazem isto com a finalidade de reduzir o número de bombeiros e ao mesmo tempo dar a impressão de que as coisas vão bem administrativamente.

Mr. Charlie Plath, um veterano bombeiro de 23 anos, diz que uma investigaças feita naquele departamento, mostra que determinados tipos de incêndios não são registrados pelo Departamento, fazendo os totais deminuirem no final do ano. Todavia, de acordo com o Sr. Plath, os incêndios na realidade estas aumentando e não diminuindo.

O Sr. Plath continua dizendo que ano após ano o número de bombeiros estão diminuindo. Aproximadamente 60 bombeiros são reformado cada ano. No entanto, em 1980 somente once bombeiros foram admitidos. Em 1981 somente 32 foram admitidos. O Sr. Plath tambem disse que quando eles saem para combater algum incêndios, eles não levam pessoal suficiente nem tampouco caminhões.

Alguns quarteis foram fechados. Só em 1980, 3 quartéis fecharam. Quando há poucos bombeiros, eles tem que trabalhar mais, tem que aguentar mais pressão, maior fadiga e consequentemente maior perigo. Para a saúde, segurança e para a propria vida daqueles bravos "soldados."

A Cidade de Newark a pouco tempo foi criticada pela côrte federal por irregularidades administrativas, há alguns anos atrás. Segundo outro bombeiro, Sr. James Steward, negros e portoriquenhos tem sido aprovados nos exames para admissão no Departamento de Incêndios. No entanto eles nunca são admitidos. A Cidade usa o dinheiro para fazer promoções. Em 1975, a corte federal obrigou a Cidade a empregar 14 negros e espanicos no Departamento de Bombeiros.

"Os residentes de Newark não estão recebendo um bom negócio," disse o Sr. Plath numa entrevista. "Muitas pessoas estão a morrer por causa da politica adotada pela Cidade por não terem proteção contra incêndios. Em outras palavras os poucos bombeiros que ainda resta nos departamentos, estão trabalhando arduamente. Eles estão atarefadissimos a combatendo incêndios enquanto a Administração está atarefadissima em esconder a verdade."

O Jardim Da Esquina

por Dirk Ten Wolde

Pense no seu jardin! Escolha as sementes para os vegetais, compre terra e mesture com as sementes ponham pequenos vasos para depois por fora.

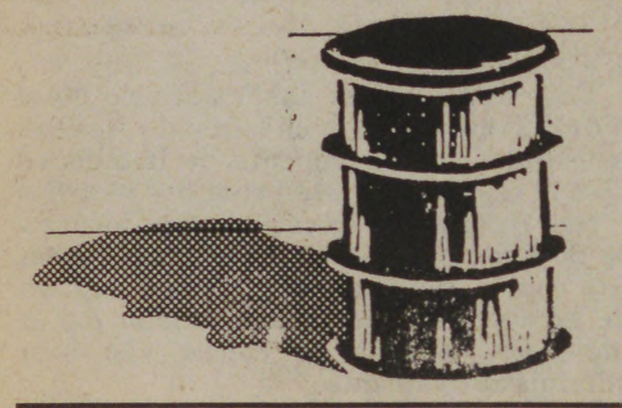
Messa a terreno a faça pequenos carreiros ponha uns paus e finos e um fio de uns aos outros. Isto é para ajudar a emparros os vegetais. Ponha em cada correiro em pouco de adubo que é a comida da planta. Quando começa a ter fruto ponha adubo de novo mas em liquido.

Começe em Março a plantar dentro de casa sementes de tomate pimentos, eggplants, etc. Uso uma lampada de 40 o 65 voltos e ponha-a aproximadamente 4 inchas da plantas. Não a emsôpe muito. Borife com agua de manha e á noite. Em cada pacote diz o tempo que leva a nascer.

Em Abril põe as fora para começo do cultivo da primavera pode plantas, alface, senoras, feijão couve, flor, etc.

Boa sorte com o sue jardim!





Grupo Ecuménico Opõe-se ao Incinerador

Recentemente formou-se a Associação Ecuménico do Ironbound, uma coalisão de clérigos e leigos católicos e protestantes.

Na sua última reunião resolveram opôr-se à construcção pelo SCA do incenerador para queimar lixo tóxicos no Lister Avenue. O grupo tambem pediu a apoio do Concilio de Igrejas de New Jersey contra a construcção deste incinerador.

"A colocação desta operação letal no meio de uma area tão povoado é um insulto à comunidade," disse Jon Dolberg, dignitário da Igreja Wolff Memorial e membro da Associação Ecuménico. "É a nossa opinião que a Igreja deve dizer as suas opiniões acerca dos problemas da comunidade que afectam a saude e bem-estar dos seus membros. Pensamos que ser cristão não quer dizer só ir para à missa. Tambem quer dizer unir-nos para melhorar a vida dos membros da comunidade."

O Papel Da Cidade no Crime

Cortes Nos Programas De Recreio

Os anos provam que os programas de recreio para os jovens, tais como natação hockey no gelo, e basketball, podem reduzir imenso o numero de crimes cometidos. A maior parte dos residentes de Newark concordam que é melhor prevenir o crime do que ficar-se zangado depois que ele acontece. Alem disso os jovens divertemse com estes programas os quais os ajudam a ser adultos capazes e maturos.

A resposta da Cidade a tudo isto é reduzir estes programas. Entre 1977 e 1981 a cidade cortou $2 milhões ao orçamemto dos recreios. O pessoal agora consta de 31 individuos só.

Pior ainda, quando o governo federal lhes deu 2 milhões e meio para reparar facilidades tais como a piscina da Wilson Ave. o centro de recreação JFK, e outras eles recusaram a ajuda. Por isso, a piscina está fechada. Um edificio no centro de recreação JFK está fechado e o outro em condições precarias. A piscina da Morris Ave. está fechada. Isto é um desperdicio de recursos preciosos.

A Cidade queixou-se que não podia aceitar os $2. milhoes e meio de dollares porque não tinham dinheiro para pagar ao pessoal. Contudo, a Cidade tem dinheiro para o Mayor's Policy & Development Office, para pagar as mudanças ao Sr. Columbus Salley, e para dar aumentos aos administradores superiores.

A Cidade disse tambem que não queria gastar dinheiro a reabilitar os centros de recreio. Contudo tiveram dinheiro para a reabilitação do Lincoln Parque, Washington Parque, e Military Parque, nenhum dos quais é usado pelos jovens da Cidade. Tiveram dinheiro para reabilitar o parque de estacionamento debaixo do Military Parque que é usado por individuos não residentes que comutam para a Cidade.

Adultos e jovens interessados teem o lutado para que o governo da Cidade gaste dinheiro na reparação destes centros de recreio e nos programas para os jovens. O governo da Cidade, por outro lado, enquanto que admite ser sério o problema do crime em Newark passa o tempo a dar desculpas e à procura de gente que possa acusar.

John Smith, que trabalha como voluntario com jovens e está a tentar organizar um grupo de natação com-os do seu bairro diz, "Quási não há vandalismo aqui. Os problemas teem resultado da pura detioração e falta de manutenção."

Os problemas podem ser corrigidos.



Ao Programa de $2 de Farmácia

Em Março de 1982 o Programa de Assestencía de Farmacia aos idosos e conhecidos da por a PAA ó $2 de remédios farmaceuticos muda. Para ser qualificado necessita:

1. Ser 65 o mais ter um income de $12.000 o menos por pessoa o $15.000 por dois pessoas.

2.Menos de 65 o mais de 18 anos mas estar desabelitado por o Social SEcurity Administration.

Se pensa que esta na qulaificação para este programa e quer fazer uma aplicação dirija-se a Ironbound Informação Center no 95 Fleming Ave. O chame Pat Danielak 344-7208.

Derecho De Saber

"No debieran tener que sacrificar la salud por el trabajo. Sin embargo, a muchose se nos impone eso," según dijo Musheer Robinson, Director Ejecutivo del Metro Newark COSH (Comité para la Salud y Seguridad Ocupacional).

Estas palabras se oyeron en la conferencia del **Derecho de Saber** que tuvo lugar en Essex County College el 20 de febrero. Los residentes de Ironbound se juntaron con 100 personas de varias partes de New Jersey para iniciar una campaña para conseguir una ley que dé el **Derecho de Saber** en New Jersey. Esta ley daría a los trabajadores y residentes de la comunidad el derecho de saber con cuáles químicos trabajan o viven en proximidad. Ahora, las compañías **no** están obligadas por la ley a decirnos cuáles químicos están usando.

Muchas personas que asistieron a la conferencia ya tenían experiencia en luchar contra los químicos tóxicos. Sor Jacinta Fernández de la Coalición Para Una Elizabeth Unida (CUE) ha sido envuelta durante 3 años en la lucha de obligar al estado a limpiar el sitio del Control Químico (Chemical Control), que hace 2 años se estalló. También asistieron representantes de la Asociación Para Mejorar los Beneficios (trabajadores incapacitados, en muchos casos debido al asbesto y otros tóxicos), bomberos de Jersey City y Newark, residentes de Kearny, miembros y oficiales de sindicatos, y miembros del Partido de Ciudadanos de Montclair.



¿Por que lo necesitamos?

Cada año se mueren más de 14,000 personas a causa de accidentes en el trabajo. Otros 2.2 millones sufren agravios que les han dejado incapacitados. Enfermedades causadas por el trabajo afligen a otras 390,000 personas al año; además, se mueren 100,000 trabajadores de estas mismas enfermedades.

Muchas enfermedades y muertes resultan de la exposición a los químicos tóxicos en el trabajo. La exposición de los trabajadores ocurre en varios oficios alcanzando de las enfermeras a los lavanderos, de los que trabajan con metales a los techadores, del trabajo químico a la fabricación de textiles.

Es posible prevenir la mayoría de estas enfermedades, pero a los dueños de las fábricas y los demás sitios no les conviene hacer las revisiones que sean necesarias. En realidad, los únicos beneficiarios de esas revisiones serían los trabajadores y sus familias.

La exposición a los tóxicos no se para en la puerta de la fábrica. Los residentes de la comunidad circundante también sufren. Muchas veces también se afligen personas que viven más lejos. Los niños, los viejos, los enfermos o incapacitados pueden sufrir efectos aun más graves que los trabajadores.

Por todo el país la gente está empezando a exigir cambios. Smith Hall, un edificio de Rutgers University en Newark, fue cerrado recientemente porque culparon la exposición a los químicos tóxicos que se usaban allí como la causa más probable que una proporción tan grande de profesores, estudiantes, y empleados de Rutgers Newark se han vuelto víctimas del cáncer.

Asimismo, los residentes del Love Canal lo cual había sido contaminado de desperdicios tóxicos, lucharon y ganaron compensación para sus hogares. Las familias allí tuvieron que abandonar sus hogares por los daños y las enfermedades.



Un Paso Adelante

La ley del **Derecho de Saber** exigiría que las compañías revelen al público todos los químicos tóxicos que usan, fabrican, guardan, emitan al aire o descargan al agua. Ahora el brote de una epidemia misteriosa es el único aviso que tendríamos de que ande peligrosamente cerca un químico fatal. Esta ley nos dará un instrumento importante que nos ayudaría a prevenir enfermedades antes de que ocurran.

Personas Obtienen Viviendas en Hyatt Court

Presion Obtiene Resultados

Respondiendo la presión de un grupo de residentes de Ironbound quienes levantaron disputa acerca de porque habian 17 apartamentos vacios en Hyatt Court, la Autoridad de Viviendas finalmente ha mudado algunas familias para estos edificios. (Segun este escrito, la Autoridad de Viviendas ha llenado 2/3 de los apartamentos vacios!)

"Ellos tenian que hacer algo," dijo un miembro del grupo. "Nosotros estamos poniendo presion y haciendolo público. Ellos tenian que tomar acción."

El grupo comenzó a reunirse el pasado Enero y encontraron que aunque mucha gente urgentemente necesitaba vivienda, y ellos han estado en lista de espera por años, y que habia un gran número de apartamentos vacios por meses en Hyatt Court. Residentes de Hyatt Court estaban muy inquietos por estos vacantes. Ellos estaban preocupados que los apartamentos vacios pudieran ser atacados por vandalismo y adictos de drogas y que la Autoridad de Vivienda pudiera planear cerrar el proyecto.

Los grupos unieron su fuerza y fueron a visitar la Junta de Comisionados de la Autoridad de Viviendas a preguntar porque esos apartamentos estaban vacios. Ellos ademas fueron a la Oficina del Star Ledger, y a hablar con el Consejar Martinez.

Familias que se han movido a estos apartamentos van a tener que hacer algunas reparaciones, porque la Autoridad de Vivienda no está gastando $56 millones que tienen disponibles. Actualmente, Servicios Legales del Condado de Essex está demandando la Autoridad de Vivienda por su poco interes de gastar sus fondos en reparaciones y mantenimiento en viviendas publicas.

"Nosotros estamos desepcionados que mas gente del grupo no halla entrado alli," dijo una señora. "Pero estamos contentos que por lo menos algunas familias han cogido la vivienda que necesitaba. Nosotros vamos a seguir en movimiento por toda la ciudad."

"Nosotros pensamos que es grandioso!" dijo un residente de Hyatt Court. "Con muchos apartamentos vacios, nosotros estabamos empezando a sentir miedo deque ellos estuvieran planeando deshacerse de nosotros. Ahora nosotros sabemos que nuestras casas estan seguras, por lo menos ahora."

Libertad para la Prensa

Un puñado de corporaciones estan acaparando rapidamente publicaciones independientes y periódicos diarios.

En los pasados cinco años tenian cerca de 300 fusiones de empresas y cogieron superioridad en publicaciones. El resultado es que solo 50 corporaciones ahora controlan la mitad de los libros, revistas, y periódicos de la nación.

Estas corporaciones controlan mas de lo que nosotros vemos, leemos y oimos. Muchos de ellos son dueños mas que el tipo medio. Por ejemplo, la revista Time Inc., es dueña de 5 magazines, 17 periódicos semanales, 5 casas editoras, una compañia de películas y tiene interés en el cable TV y en discos.

Otros factores:

- Solo 20 corporaciones controlan 52% de todos los periódicos que se venden en los Estados Unidos.
- 20 corporaciones controlan 52% de todos los libros que se venden en los Estados Unidos.
- 13 corporaciones radiodifunden para 76% de las audiencias de radio y televisión.
- 7 corporaciones controlan 75% de todas las películas que se distribuyen en los Estados Unidos.

Esta información es investigada por el Congreso de Escritores Americanos.

Nota del Editor: *Información como ésta nos hace parecen mas importante que nunca, el tener un periódico el cual puede cubrir ediciones de importancia para la gente de nuestro vecindario.*



Esquina Jardin

por Dirk TenWolde

Planea su jardin! Recoja sus semillas para sus vegetales y compe algunas macetas pequenas y algunas medianas para plantear sus semillas dentro de su casa y después pasarlas afeura.

Mida su terreno, marque las con pequeños palitos en cada extremo y amarreles unos cordeles. Esto ayudará que se hagan unas nítidas y derechas filas de vegetales. En cada fila, riege el fertilizante 5-10-5 cerca de 3 pulgadas de profundidad en el terreno. Las plantas necesitan alimentos. Cuando comienzen a hechar sus frutos use fertilizantes en liquido para ayudarlos.

Comenzando en Marzo, comienze con sus semillas dentro de su casa, de tomate, ajies, verenjenas, etc. (usted tambien puede comprar las plantas). Use una lám para florecente doble de 40 Watt a una temperatura de 65 a 75 grados farenheit, a 4 pulgadas de las plantas. No los remoje, riege agua por las mañanas y las tardes, para mantenerlos humedas y germinen apropiadamente. El tiempo para germinar esta usualmente marcado en el paquete de semillas.

El 1 de Abril podemos sacar nuestras semillas hacia el jardin para una siembra primaveral. Los siguientes vegetales pueden entonces ser plantados: *lechuga, zanahoria, petitpois, col, coliflor, remolachas, rabanos*. ¡Aqui está un buen y saludable jardin!



La Ciudad Esta Llena de Crimen

Cortes en los Programas de Recreación

Por años es sabido que los sitios recreacionales tales como piscinas, patinaje en el hielo, basketball, puede reducir fantasticamente, el crimen que los jovenes cometen. La mayoria de los residentes de la Ciudad de Newark, estan de acuerdo con prevenir el crimen **antes** que tener que lamentar. Total que es mucho mejor tener programas recreacionales para que los jovenes se distraigan y los ayude a ser unos adultos buenos para la sociedad.

La Ciudad responde a todo esto cortando en los programas recreacionales.

Entre 1977 y 1981, la Ciudad cortó $2 millones del presupuesto de recreación. El total los trabajadores en recreación ahora es unicamente 31!

Aun peor, cuando el Gobierno Federal iba a dar $2.5 millones para arreglar algunos sitios como la Piscina de Wilson Ave., El Centro de Recreación JFK, y otros, ellos lo rechazaron. Un edificio en JFK esta cerrado, y el otro esta en malas condiciones. La Piscina de Morris Avenue esta cerrada. Esto es una perdida de preciosos recursos.

La Ciudad dice que ellos no pueden aceptar los $2.5 millones porque ellos no tienen dinero para pagar le al personal de estos lugares. En todo caso la Ciudad tiene dinero para gente de la Policia del Alcalde y de la Oficina de Desnevolvimiento (MPDO), para pagar los gastos de la mudanza del Señor Columbus Salley, y para darle aumento a los altos administrativos.

La Ciudad tambien dijo que ellos no quieren gastar dinero en la rehabilitación de los centros recreacionales. Actualmente, ellos tienen el dinero para la rehabilitación del Lincoln Park, Washington Park y Military Park, la cual ninguno es usado para la gente joven de la ciudad. Ellos tienen dinero para la rehabilitación de los garages de los parques debajo del parque Militar, la cual no es usado por ningun residentes de la comunidad.

Personas responsables adultos y jovenes se han envuelto fuertemente para conseguir que el govierno de la Ciudad ponga el dinero para arreglar estos centros recreacionales y vuelvan a financiar programas para la juventud. El gobierno de la Ciudad en la otra mano, dice que esta muy preocupados con el serio problema del crimen en la ciudad, gastan tiempo haciendo excusas y buscando gente para acusar.

John Smith, quien trabaja como voluntario con la juventud y quien esta tratando de organizar un equipo de jovenes de su vecinanza, dijo, "Aqui practicamente no hay vandalismo. Los problemas han resultado por pura deterioración y falta de mantenimiento."

Los problemas pueden ser corregidos!

Usted Puede Calificar Para El Programa De Prescripción

Para Marzo 1 de 1982 el programa para personas de edad de ayuda farmaceutica (tambien conocido como PAA o Programa de recetas por $2) ha cambiado los requisitos para ser elegible. Para cualificar debe tener:

1. 65 años o mas y un ingreso de $12.000 o menos si es solo o $15,000 o menos para dos personas
2. Menos de 65 años, pero mas de 18, si ha sido declarado desabilitado por la Administracion de Seguro Social.

Si usted cree que reune los requisitos y desea aplicar puede pasar por la oficina de Ironbound Information Center, en el 95 de Fleming Ave., donde le ayudaran a llenar la aplicación. Para mas información puede llamar a Pat Danielak, al 344-7208.



¿Quiere usted un incinerador de desperdicios tóxicos en Ironbound?

INSCRIBASE PARA VOTAR!

Ironbound Community School
432 Lafayette St.

Ironbound Childrens' Center
317 Elm St.

Ironbound Information Center
95 Fleming Ave.

Asociación Ecuménica En Oposición a el Incinerador

La Asociación Ecuménica del Ironbound, una coalición de laico y clero de las iglesias Catolicas y Protestantes, se ha formado recientamente.

En la ultima reunión, ellos decidieron tomar una posición encontra del incinerador de desperdicios toxicos de la SCA que se hara en Lister Ave. Este grupo tambien le pedio a Concilio de Iglesias de New Jersey que les respaldasen su posición encontra del incinerador.

"Es incredible que van a poner esta operación tan venenosa en el medio de esta ciudad tan poplada," dijo Jon Dolberg, un representante de la iglesia Wolff Memorial y un miembro de la Associación Ecumenical. "Nosotros creemos que la iglesia debe habla sobre asuntos como este, lo cual amenaza la salud y bien esta de la gente. Nosotros creemos que el ser cristiano no es solamente ir a la iglesia. Significa tambien que tevemos junirnos para mejorar las vidas del prójimo."

Mas Fuegos, No Menos

En un reciente articulo en el periodico **New York Times,** 2 bomberos de Newark acusaron al Departamiento de Bomberos de Newark con contar de menos los fuegos para poder cortar la protección y a la vez hacer que la administración se vea bien.

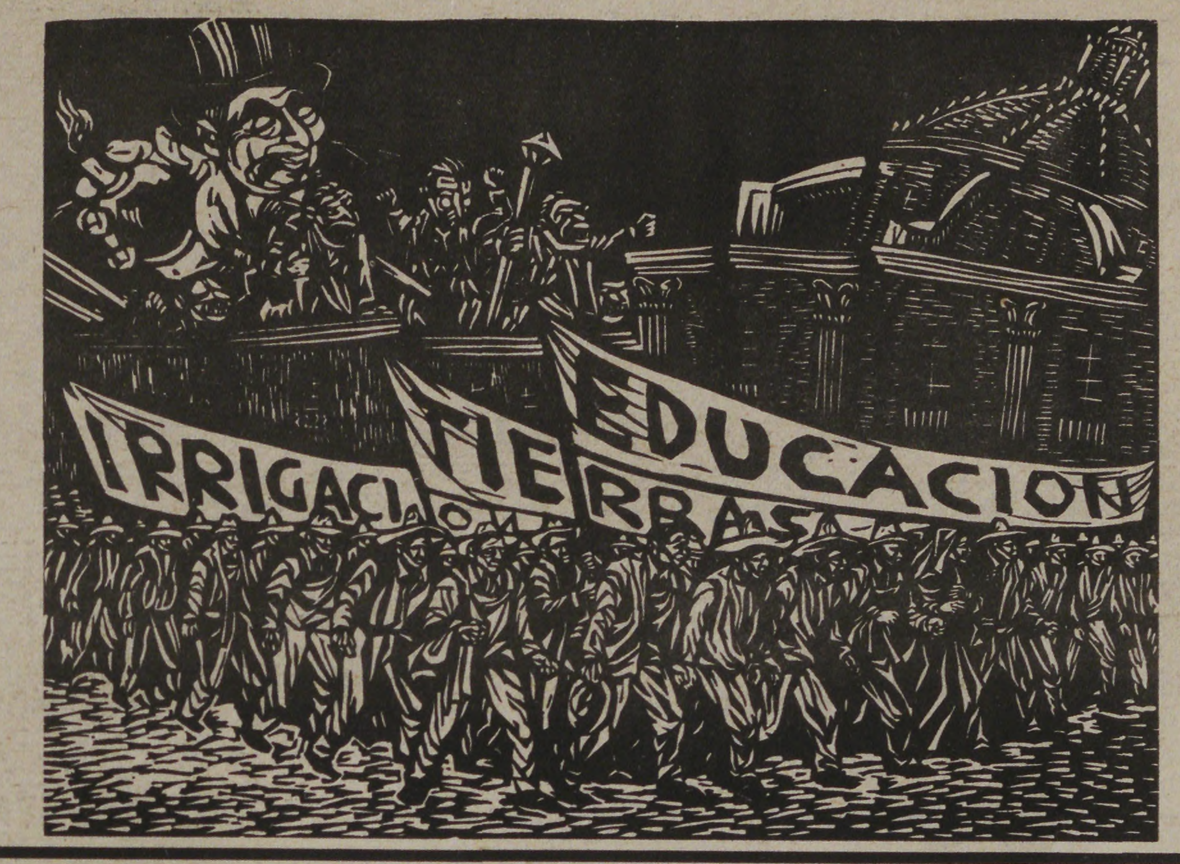
Charlie Plath, un veterano de fuego de veinte y tres años dijo que el a hecho encuentros que el Departamiento de Fuegos no esta contando cierto tipo de fuego en el total del año, para hacer ver como que los totales de fuego se han reducidos. En realidad, dice Plath, los fuegos han aumentado, no reducidos.

Plath dice que cada año el Departamiento de Fuegos tiene menos y menos bomberos. Aproximadamente 60 bomberos se retiran cada año. En el 1980, solamente 11 bomberos fueron cojido para trabajo. En el 1981, solo 32 fueron cojido para trabajo. Plath tambien dice que los troces salen a apagar fuegos sin suficiente bomberos.

Plath dice que los totales de fuegos se estan usando para justificar y poder cerrar las estaciones, y no tener que cojer bomberos adicionales. Tres compañias fueron cerradas en Junio del 1980. Cuando hay poca alluda debomberos, los bomberos tienen que resistirse a mas peligro, y fatiga y los riesgos a su salud son más graves.

La Ciudad de newark recientemente se a criticado por las cortes federales por no llegar a un acuerdo sobre las acciones afirmativas en cuanto a cojer bomberos se refiere, cosa que fue asignada por la corte hacen ya varios años. Asegun otro bombero James W. Stewart, Negros y Puerto Riqueños han pasado los examenes por el Departamiento de Fuego, pero no han sido recutados, sino que la ciudad esta gastando dinero aumentando puestos. Un Jues federal ordenó a la ciudad ha cojer 14 negros y hispanos en 1975!

"Los ciudadanos de Newark no estan recibiendo trato adequado," dijo Plath en una entrevista. "Personas estan muriendo por resultados de policias y desiciones que estan haciendo del Departamiento de Fuegos y sobre la protección de fuegos. Estas decisiones se estan basando en datos que no valen. Bomberos estan muriendo por resultado de las policias que minen de esta información invalida. en otras palabras, los bomberos estan trabajando hasta morir en Newark. Estan ocupados apagando fuegos mientras la administración apaga verdades."



Congresistas de E.U. Piden Que Finalice la Ayuda del Gobierno E.U. Al Gobierno de El Salvador

26 miembros del Congresso han comenzado un pleito tratar de que finalice la ayuda del gobierno norteamericano a las acciones terroristas del gobierno de El Salvador, de acuerdo a Marilyn Clement del Centro de Derechos Constitucionales.

El congresista suplente de Massachusetts recientemente ha presentado al Congreso un proyecto para cortar toda la ayuda al gobierno de alla.

¿Por que?

"La gente que vive en El Salvador sale cada dia de su casa a trabajar a las fabricas o al campo sin saber si volveran. Si ellos regresan a sus casas se extrañan de volver a reunirse con sus seres queridos y encontrarlos sanos y salvos todavia. La gente en El Salvador viven diariamente en una ola de terror."

Esas son las palabras de Sor Margarita Navarro, una monja catolica quien es tambien un miembro de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de El Salvador, un grupo organizado por la Iglesia.

De acuerdo a informes de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos, las fuerzas del gobierno asesinaron inpunemente mas de 900 personas entre el 10 y el 13 de Diciembre de 1981. Gente de 9 diferentes poblaciones fueron acorraladas en pequeños grupos y asesinados a balazos. En otro sitio 30 inocentes niños fueron encontrados apilados en un solo grupo, asesinados.

Durante 1981 mas de 15,000 personas fueron asesinados vilmente por el ejercito, la policia y los escuadrones de la muerte pertenecientes a la ultraderechista de El Salvador (el gobierno). Estos asesinatos incluyen monjas, sacerdotes, sindicalistas, maestros y demas gente perteneciente a la clase trabajadora. A menudo las victimas son torturadas, raptadas y mutiladas antes de ser asesinadas. Ancianos, mujeres embarazadas, niños y aun recien nacidos han sido asesinados por los cuerpos represivos del ejercito salvadoreño, los cuales se dedican a proteger y a salvaguardar los intereses de la clase burguesa dominante.

Cerca de 200,000 personas de una población total de 4.7 millones, especialmente aquellos que han tenido dinero para poder hacerlo, han huido de la represión y ahora viven en refugios en Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua y en los Estados Unidos. Muchos de ellos que han intentado regresar de nuevo a El Salvador han sido asesinados instantaneamente tan pronto cuando cruzan las fronteras.

Mientras que Reagan, sus partidarios en el gobierno y las corporaciones cortan necesidades, programas sociales en este pais, ellos estan enviando dinero tan pronto como pueden para pagar la ola de asesinatos perpetrados por el gobierno salvadoreno. **Ese es el destino de nuestros impuestos.** Adicionalmente, "consejeros militares" de los Estados Unidos han sido enviados para enseñar al ejercito Salvadoreño como hacer su "trabajo" más eficiente, además un millar de soldados Salvadoreños fueron traídos a territorio de E.U. a principios de Enero para recibir entrenamiento militar. Reagan, a menudo está pidiendo al Congreso por una ayuda adicional de $100 millones para ayudar al gobierno Salvadoreño a permanecer en el poder, y también ha enviado un barco de guerra dentro del área maritima de El Salvador y Nicaragua.

¿Amigable - a quien?

El gobierno de El Salvador está siendo respaldado por Reagan porque el considera esto como un gesto de amistad. Esto no es amistoso para el pueblo de El Salvador y no es amistoso para el pueblo Americano (igual que para 4 monjas Americanas que fueron asesinadas por las tropas gubernamenales). ¿Para quién es esto amistad?

Varios congresistas regresaron de El Salvador el 22 de Febrero de este año. Fueron allí con el propósito de investigar los declaraciones de Reagan, de que el gobierno de El Salvador no estaba aterrorizando a la población de ese pais. "Nosotros regresamos convencidos de que la politica de E. U. está respaldando la violenta opresión de los derechos humanos perpetrados por los militares Salvadoreños," dijo el Congresista Tom Harkins de Iowa y el Congresista Jim Oberstar en un reviste comunicado. **"Las fuerzas armadas de El Salvador son instrumentos de violencia y de terror."**

El sabado, 27 de febrero de éste año la gente de ésta area quienes estan en contra de REagan y su politica marcharon y se manifestaron al respecto en Jersey City. "Es nuestro deber tomar esa posición," dijo una mujer en la demostración. "Yo no quiero que mis hijos mueran a manos de el gobeirno de El Salvador."

translación por Juan Francisco Vela

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